

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 042 502

PS 003 402

AUTHOR Hurd, Gordon E.
TITLE Preprimary Enrollment Trends of Children Under Six:
1964-1968.
INSTITUTION National Center for Educational Statistics
(DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C.
REPORT NO OE-16001
PUB DATE Feb 70
NOTE 35p.
AVAILABLE FROM Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government
Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (\$0.45, No.
HE 5.216:16001)

EDRS PRICE EDRS Price MF-\$0.25 HC Not Available from EDRS.
DESCRIPTORS Age, Census Figures, *Early Childhood Education,
*Enrollment Trends, Family Characteristics, Family
Income, Geographic Location, *Kindergarten Children,
Occupations, *Preschool Children, Racial
Composition, *Statistical Data

ABSTRACT

Office of Education annual reports have yielded this statistical description of preprimary enrollment trends and changes during the period from 1964 to 1968. This report contains four pages of text, summarizing in prose form the significant trends and enrollment patterns and citing the source and reliability of the data. Information described and graphed includes total preprimary enrollment of 3-5 year olds; cumulative percentage increase of preprimary enrollment of 3-5 year olds; and analysis by age, color, region, family income, occupation of head of household, and place of residence. The most striking trend is the yearly rise in the number of 3-5 year olds enrolled even though there was a yearly decline in the population of this age group. In 1968, 33% of this population was enrolled. The report concludes with four extensive tables of data.
(MH)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION
& WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED
EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR
ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF
VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY
REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

ED 042502

PREPRIMARY ENROLLMENT TRENDS OF CHILDREN UNDER SIX: 1964-1968

By

Gordon E. Hurd

Elementary and Secondary Surveys Branch

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education

Robert H. Finch, *Secretary*

James E. Allen, Jr., *Assistant Secretary and
Commissioner of Education*

James J. Gallagher, *Deputy Assistant Secretary and
Deputy Commissioner for Planning,
Research, and Evaluation.*

National Center for Educational Statistics

Dorothy M. Gilford, *Assistant Commissioner
for Educational Statistics*

PS 003402

FOREWORD

The importance of early childhood learning experiences to the full development of a child's intellectual capacities is well established. For preschool-age children suffering the multiple effects of poverty, some type of instructional program is almost essential in order to equip them with the social, intellectual, and psychological attributes necessary for success in school.

The growing interest in preprimary education by both professional educators and the general public prompted the Office of Education in 1964 to issue a series of annual reports on the enrollment of 3-to 5-year-olds in preprimary programs. Enrollment patterns are analyzed by age, color, level, type of control, family income level, occupation of household head, place of residence, and region. The important trends and changes that occurred from 1964 to 1968 are described in this report. We hope this analysis may prove useful to all interested in this field, particularly to those concerned with the planning of preprimary education programs and facilities.

Carol J. Hobson
Chief, Elementary and Secondary
Surveys Branch

Superintendent of Documents Catalog No. HE 5.216:16001

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : February 1970

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402 - Price 45 cents

CONTENTS

	PAGE
Foreword.....	iii
Introduction.....	1
Significant Trends and Patterns.....	1
Source and Reliability of the Data.....	4

FIGURES

1.--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 3 to 5 years old: United States, 1964-1968.....	5
2.--Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by age: United States, 1964-1968.....	6
3.--Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by age: United States, 1964-1968.....	7
4.--Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by level: United States 1964-68.....	8
5.--Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by level and control: United States, 1964-1968.....	9
6.--Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by age and color: United States, 1964-1968.....	10
7.--Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by color: United States, 1964-1968.....	11
8.--Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by region: United States, 1964-1968.....	12
9.--Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964-1968.....	13
10.--Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of head of household: United States, 1964-1968.....	14

	PAGE
11.--Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964-1968.....	15
12.--Percent of children 3 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964-1968.....	16
13.--Percent of children 3 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of head of household: United States, 1964-1968.....	17
14.--Percent of children 3 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964-1968.....	18
15.--Percent of children 4 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964-1968.....	19
16.--Percent of children 4 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of head of household: United States, 1964-1968.....	20
17.--Percent of children 4 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964-1968.....	21
18.--Percent of children 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964-1968.....	22
19.--Percent of children 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of head of household: United States, 1964-1968.....	23
20.--Percent of children 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964-1968.....	24

TABLES

1.--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 3 to 5 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence, and color: United States, 1964-1968.....	25
---	----

	PAGE
2.--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 3 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence and color: United States, 1964-1968.....	26
3.--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 4 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence and color: United States, 1964-1968.....	27
4.--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 5 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence, and color: United States, 1964-1968.....	28
APPENDIX	
Definitions and Explanations.....	29
List of States by Region.....	30

PREPRIMARY ENROLLMENT TRENDS OF CHILDREN
UNDER SIX: 1964 - 1968

Introduction

Since 1964, the U.S. Office of Education has issued a series of annual reports describing the enrollment patterns of children 3 to 5 years old in preprimary programs. This report presents an analysis of the significant trends and changes that have occurred during the period from 1964 to 1968. The most important changes are illustrated graphically along with a set of four basic data tables.

The importance of early-age school attendance has been stressed in the findings of educational researchers for several years. Such federally sponsored projects as Head Start and Follow Through, and special State and local projects, have developed as a result of these studies. The steady increase in the enrollment of 3- to 5-year-olds in preprimary programs illustrates not only the impact of those particular programs but also the increasing recognition by the general public of the importance of early-age school attendance for their children.

The data presented include all noninstitutional children 3, 4, and 5 years old, referred to as the population. The enrollment data do not include 5-year-olds enrolled in primary programs; i.e., grade 1 or above. Nor do they include 6-year-olds enrolled in prekindergarten or kindergarten classes. The data are based on information collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual October Current Population Survey.

Significant Trends and Patterns

The most obvious trend is the yearly rise in the number of 3- to 5-year-olds enrolled, even though the population of this age group has declined each year since 1965 (see figure 1). If both of these trends continue--i.e., declining population and increasing enrollment--the percentage of children enrolled will rapidly rise above the 1968 high of 33.0 percent.

Analyzed by age group for the period from 1964 to 1968, the enrollment of 3-year-olds increased from 4.3 to 8.3 percent, the enrollment of 4-year-olds rose from 14.9 to 22.8 percent, while that of 5-year-olds climbed from 58.1 to 66.0 percent (see figure 2). As shown, the enrollment rate of 5-year-olds is much greater than that of either 3- or 4-year-olds. This difference is probably due to the existence of well-established public kindergarten programs in most of the United States, while public interest in prekindergarten programs is a fairly recent development.

Perhaps more significant is the rate of increase in enrollment for each age group. The increment has been more pronounced for the lower age group than for 5-year-olds. From 1964 to 1968, the enrollment of 3-year-olds jumped 75.1 percent (181,000 to 317,000), the number of 4-year-olds enrolled rose by 47.6 percent (617,000 to 911,000), while the enrollment of 5-year-olds increased by 13.1 percent (2,389,000 to 2,701,000) (see figure 3). The combined enrollment of the 3- to 5-year-old population in preprimary programs increased by 23.3 percent. It is significant to note that, because of the decreasing population, the number of 5-year-olds enrolled actually decreased by 23,000 from 1967 to 1968. This trend is particularly important for those planning educational facilities.

Figure 4 illustrates the same trend in another manner. The number of children enrolled in prekindergarten programs, composed almost entirely of 3- and 4-year-olds, increased by 73.2 percent (471,000 to 816,000), while kindergarten programs, made up primarily of 5-year-olds, show an increase of 14.6 percent (2,716,000 to 3,112,000). Apparently, the recent preprimary programs have been focused at the prekindergarten level to reach 3- and 4-year-old children.

Analysis of the data by control presents some revealing statistics (see figure 5). From 1964 to 1968 the enrollment in public prekindergarten programs jumped 187.9 percent (91,000 to 262,000), while nonpublic prekindergarten programs showed an increase of 45.8 percent (380,000 to 554,000). In 1968, public prekindergarten enrollment constituted 32.1 percent of the total prekindergarten enrollment, compared to 19.1 percent in 1964. The rapid growth rate of prekindergarten programs is thus traceable to the great expansion of public programs and the continued development of non-public programs.

For kindergarten programs, the division by control has remained fairly constant. In 1964, public kindergarten enrollment accounted for 83.0 percent of total kindergarten enrollment; in 1968 it contributed 82.5 percent of the total. Although the growth rates for both public and nonpublic programs are nearly equal (14.0 percent and 17.7 percent, respectively), public enrollment showed an increase each year, and nonpublic enrollment fluctuated greatly. In 1968, nonpublic kindergarten enrollment actually decreased by 67,000. A continued decrease would prove extremely significant for planning purposes.

An examination of enrollment by age group and color produces noteworthy results (see figure 6). Throughout this period, a greater percentage of white 5-year-olds were enrolled than nonwhite 5-year-olds. Yet, during the same period, a greater proportion of both nonwhite 3-year-olds and nonwhite 4-year-olds were enrolled than their white counterparts. Although the reasons have not been determined, the disparity for the 3- and 4-year-olds may be partly explained by the greater proportion of working mothers among nonwhites and concentration of both Federal and State preprimary programs in the major central cities where higher proportions of nonwhites reside.

This same phenomenon is reflected in the more accelerated increase in enrollment for nonwhites during the timespan. The enrollment of nonwhite 3- to 5-year-olds rose by 40.5 percent (440,000 to 618,000), while that of whites increased by 20.5 percent (2,747,000 to 3,310,000). (See figure 7.) As a result, in 1968 the percentage of nonwhites enrolled (31.9 percent) nearly equaled the percentage of whites enrolled (33.2 percent).

A study of enrollment rates by region shows a consistent pattern for the 5-year period (see figure 8). The percentage of 3- to 5-year-olds enrolled has been higher each year in the West than in any other region, rising steadily from 31.6 to 40.7 percent. The Northeast and North Central regions show similar enrollment patterns throughout this period, as typified in 1968 by enrollment rates of 36.0 and 35.5 percent, respectively. The South has lagged behind, probably due to a former lack of kindergarten programs in many areas. However, this region shows the highest growth rate, increasing its enrollment rate from 15.2 to 24.3 percent.

Figures 9-20 chart the effect of three selected socioeconomic variables (family income level, occupation of household head, and place of residence) upon enrollment patterns. Each of these variables is described for the 3- to 5- age group collectively, and for each age group separately.

Two distinct patterns emerge from this series of graphs. First, for all age groups the enrollment rate is consistently higher for children of families with incomes of \$7,500 and above and for children of families in which the household head is in a white-collar occupation. This probably reflects the relatively greater interest of families of higher income levels in early childhood education. It also reflects the fact that most prekindergarten programs are privately operated, thus enrollment is often correlated with the ability to pay. It should be noted that a joint effect may be at work here; i.e., a mother will take a job, raising the family income level above \$7,500, only if there are facilities available to place her preschool- age children. Therefore, there may be a mutually dependent correlation between high preprimary enrollment rates and high family income levels; each factor has a direct effect upon the other.

The second pattern that emerges is the low enrollment rates for rural areas. For all age groups, the enrollment rates of children of families in which the household head is engaged in farming and for children who reside in nonmetropolitan areas are consistently lower. This pattern reflects the unavailability of kindergarten programs in many rural areas and the concentration of Federal and State prekindergarten efforts in the urban centers.

Below the \$7,500 income level there appears to be no direct correlation between income and enrollment for 3- and 4-year-olds. However, for 5-year-olds it is apparent that the likelihood of enrollment increases as the income level increases. Since most kindergarten programs are public and therefore free, it would seem that income level would not greatly affect

enrollment. However, in many regions of the country where income levels are relatively low, there are no kindergarten programs available; conversely, regions with high income levels generally have well-established kindergarten programs.

It is noteworthy that the enrollment rates of 3- and 4-year-olds in families whose household head is either unemployed or not in the labor force are higher than those of children of manual/service workers or farm workers. One may conclude that the programs designed to equalize opportunity for children have at least been successful in focusing their efforts on the most disadvantaged.

Also of interest is the fact that for all age groups little difference in enrollment rate is registered for children of the central cities and those living in suburban areas. And, as noted above, children in metropolitan areas have significantly higher enrollment rates than children in non-metropolitan areas.

This study presents an analysis of the fundamental patterns and trends in preprimary enrollment that have emerged over the past 5 years. No attempt is made to project these trends into the future; the reader can best determine what the implications are for his particular needs and interests.

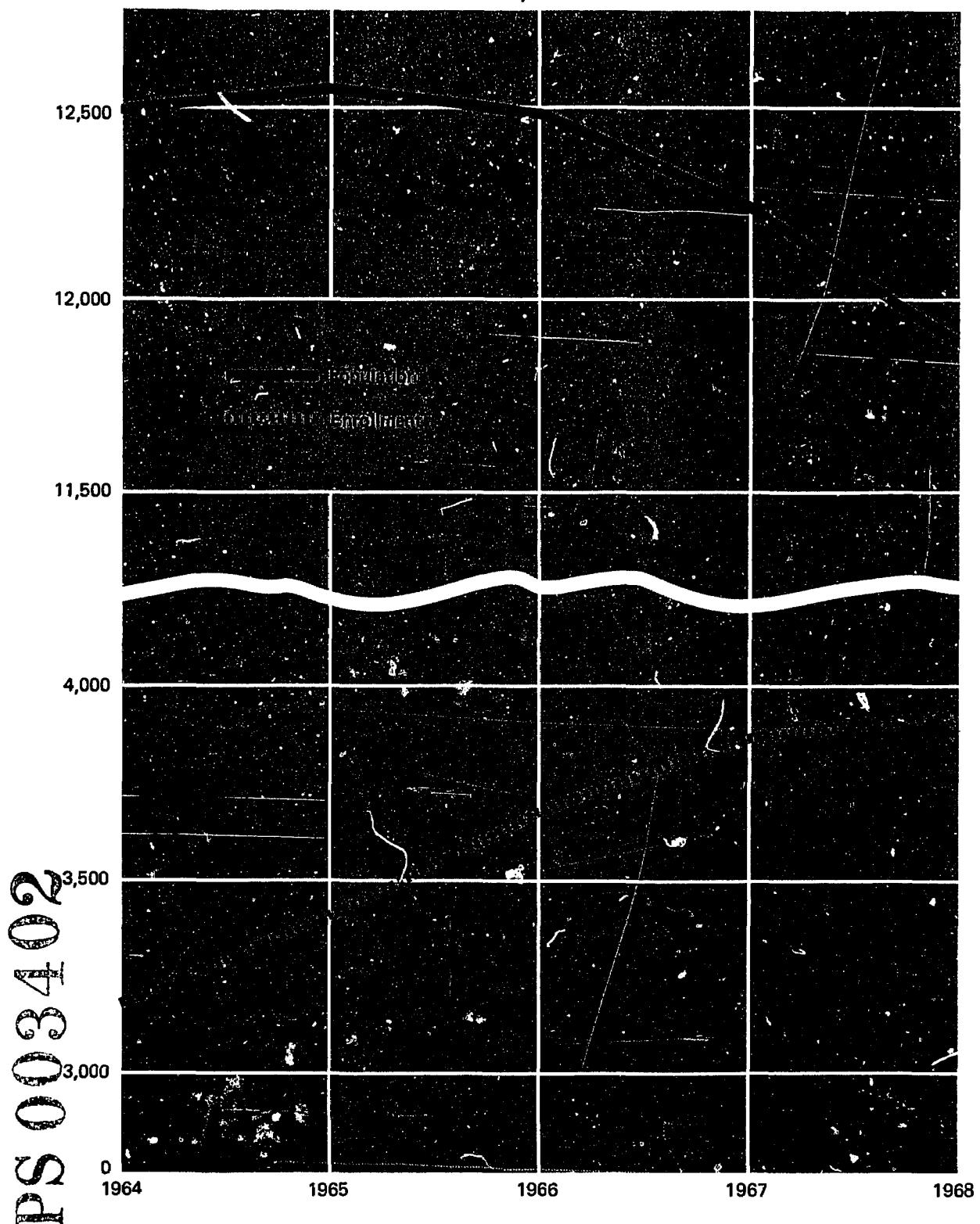
Source and Reliability of the Data

The U.S. Bureau of the Census conducts the monthly Current Population Survey; each October, questions on school enrollment are included. Prior to 1967, this survey covered a sample of 35,000 households spread over 357 areas comprising 701 counties and independent cities, with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia. In 1967, the sample size was increased to approximately 50,000 households in 449 areas comprising 863 counties and independent cities, with coverage in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The estimating procedure used in these surveys involved the inflation of the weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian, non-institutional population of the United States by age, sex, and color. Since the figures presented in this report are based on sample data, they may differ from figures that might have been obtained from a complete census. The reader is cautioned that sampling variation may be relatively large where the numbers shown are small.

Individual figures are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Hence, detail may not add to totals. All percentages are based on the rounded absolute numbers.

**Figure 1. Preprimary enrollment and population of children 3 to 5 years old:
United States, 1964-1968.**



PS 003402

Figure 2. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by age: United States, 1964-1968.

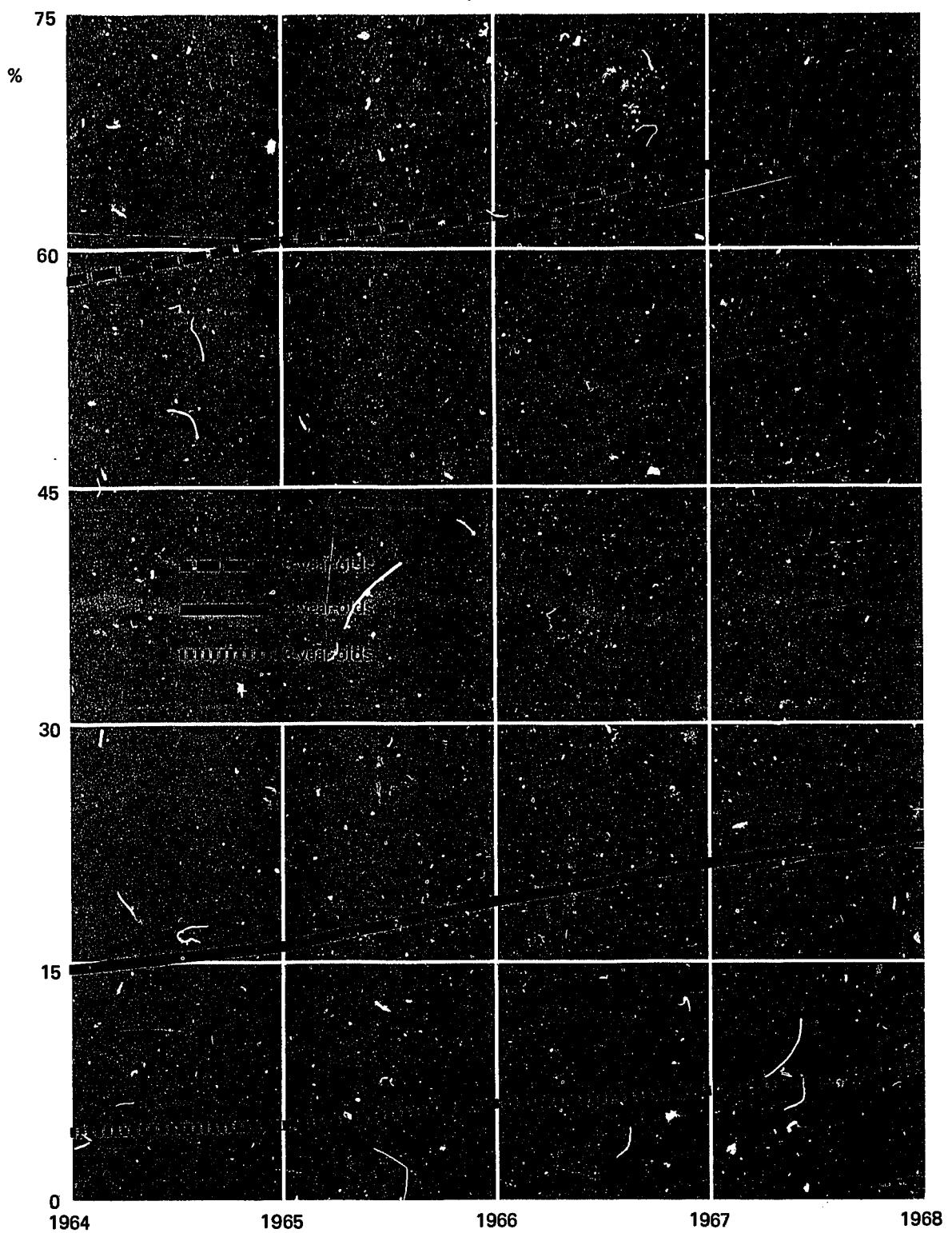


Figure 3. Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by age: United States, 1964-1968.

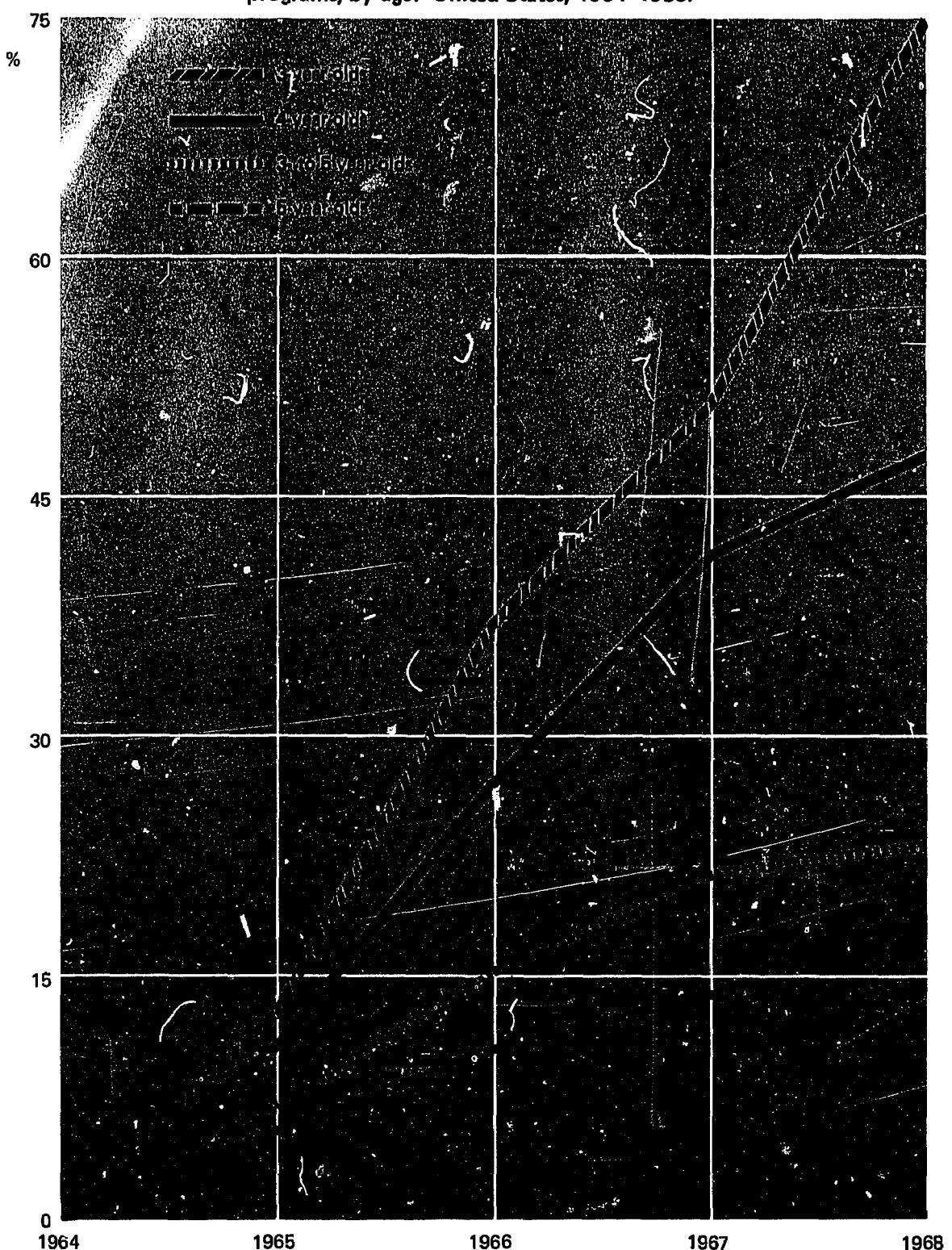


Figure 4. Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by level: United States, 1964-1968.

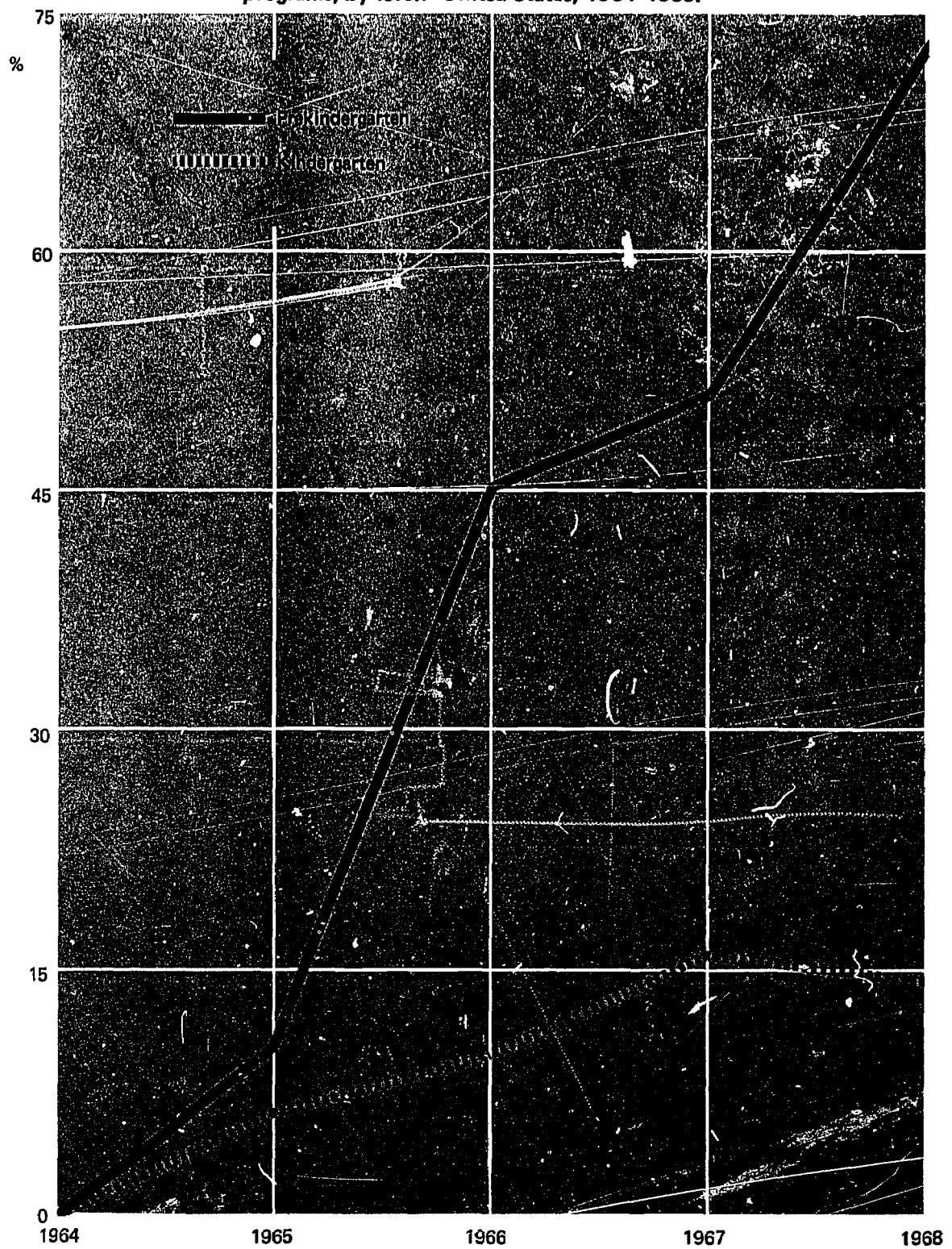


Figure 5. Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by level and control: United States, 1964-1968.

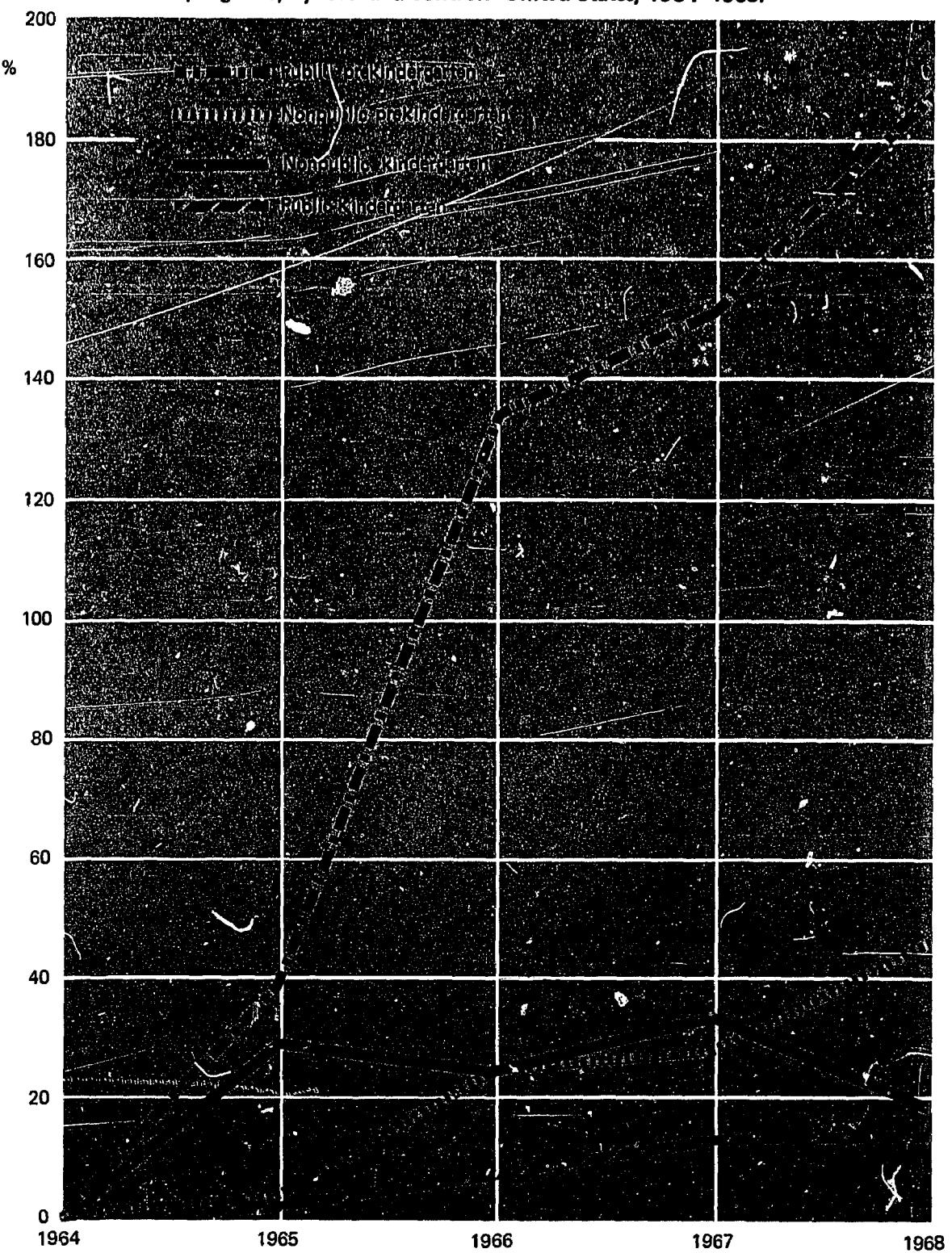


Figure 6. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by age and color: United States, 1964-1968.

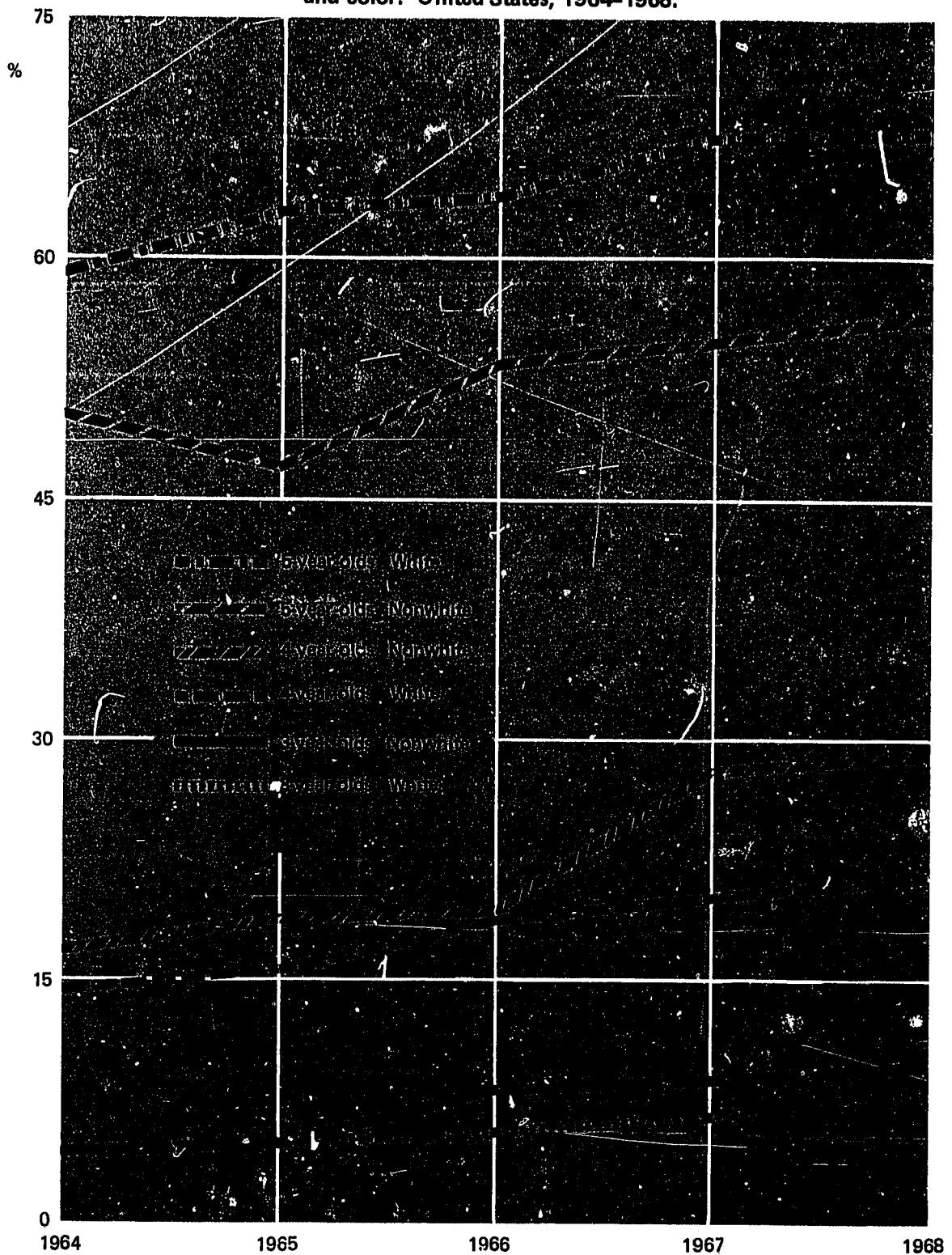


Figure 7. Cumulative percentage increase of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by color: United States, 1964-1968.

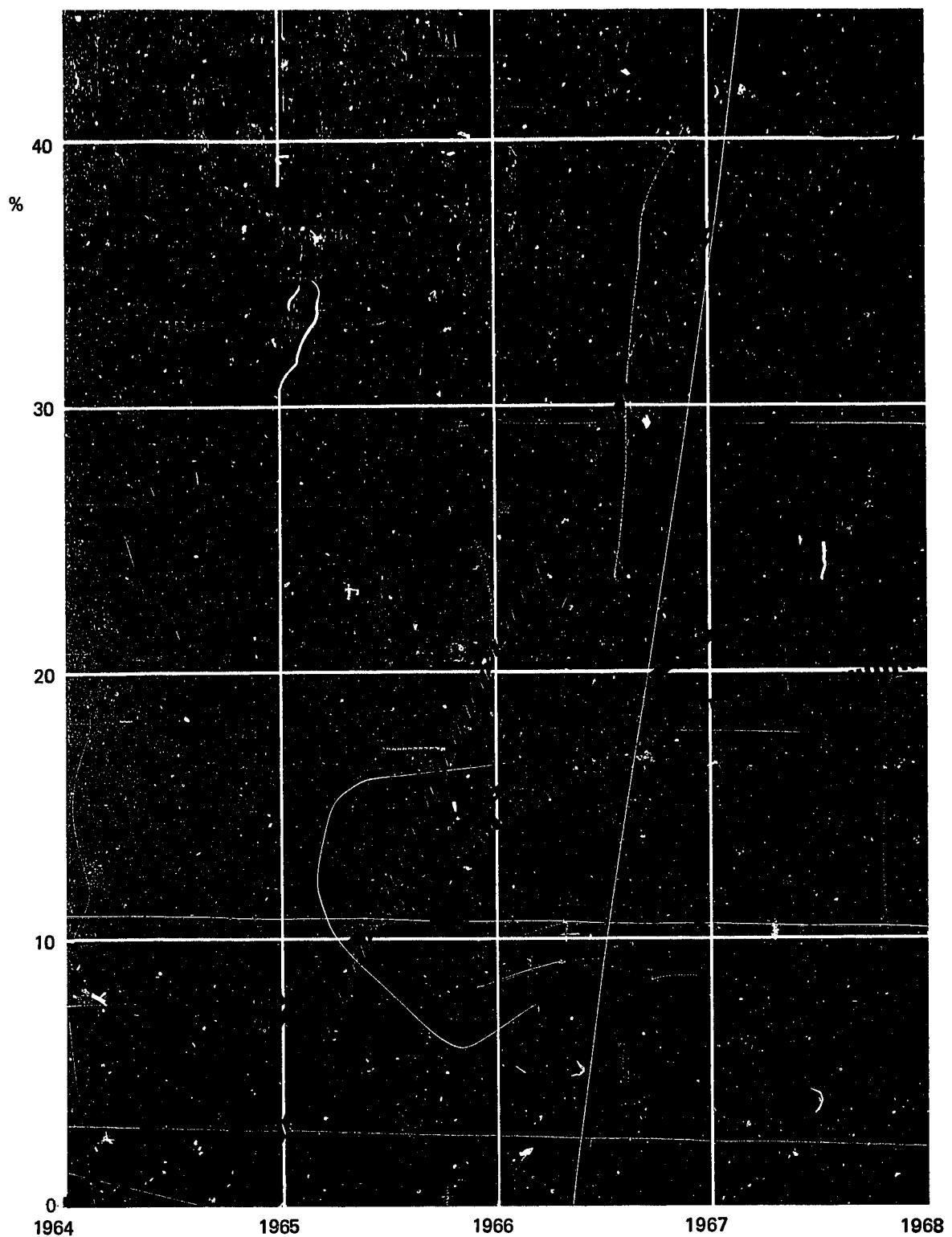


Figure 8. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by region: United States, 1964-1968.

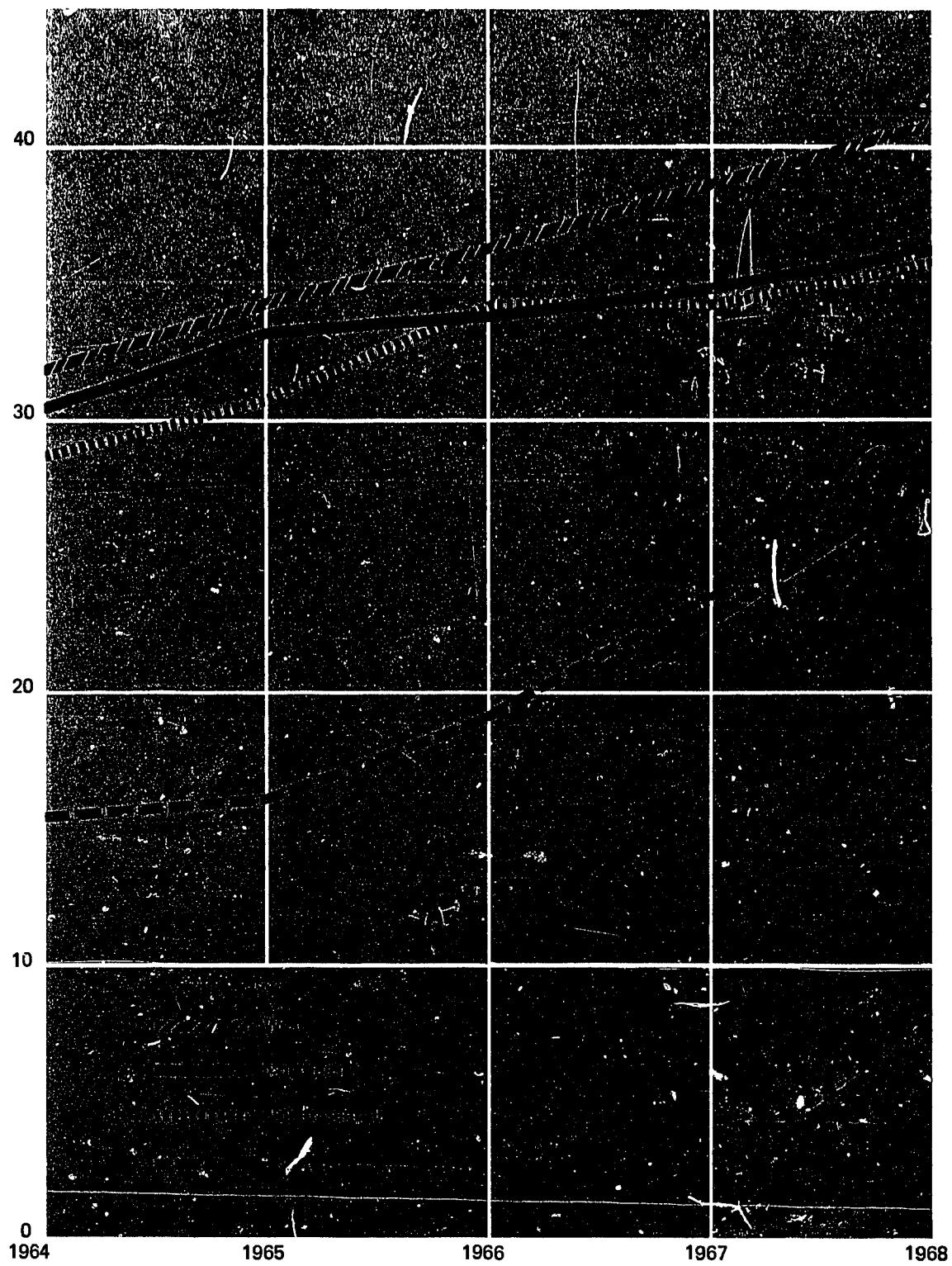


Figure 9. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964-1968.

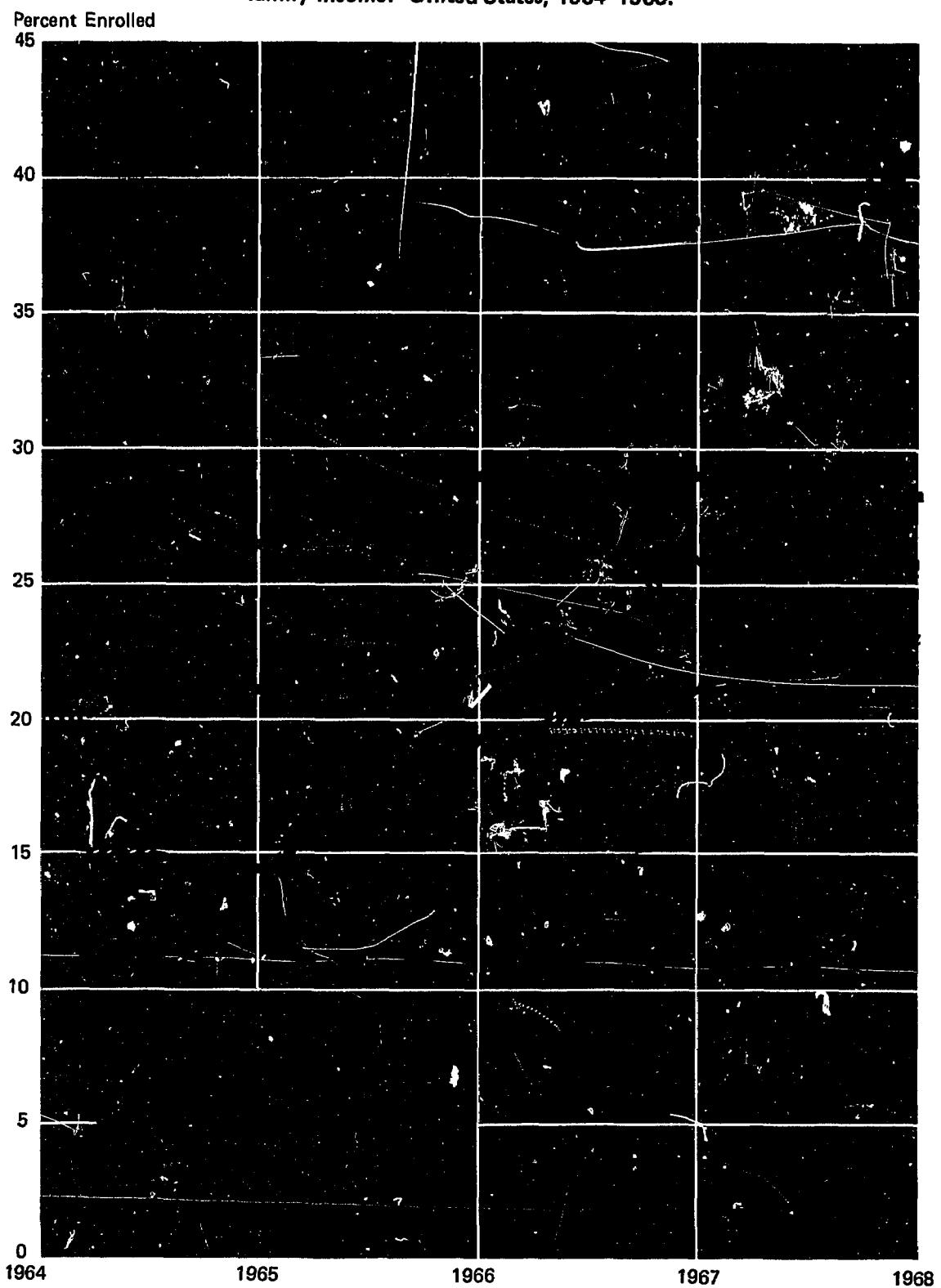


Figure 10. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of head of household: United States, 1964-1968.

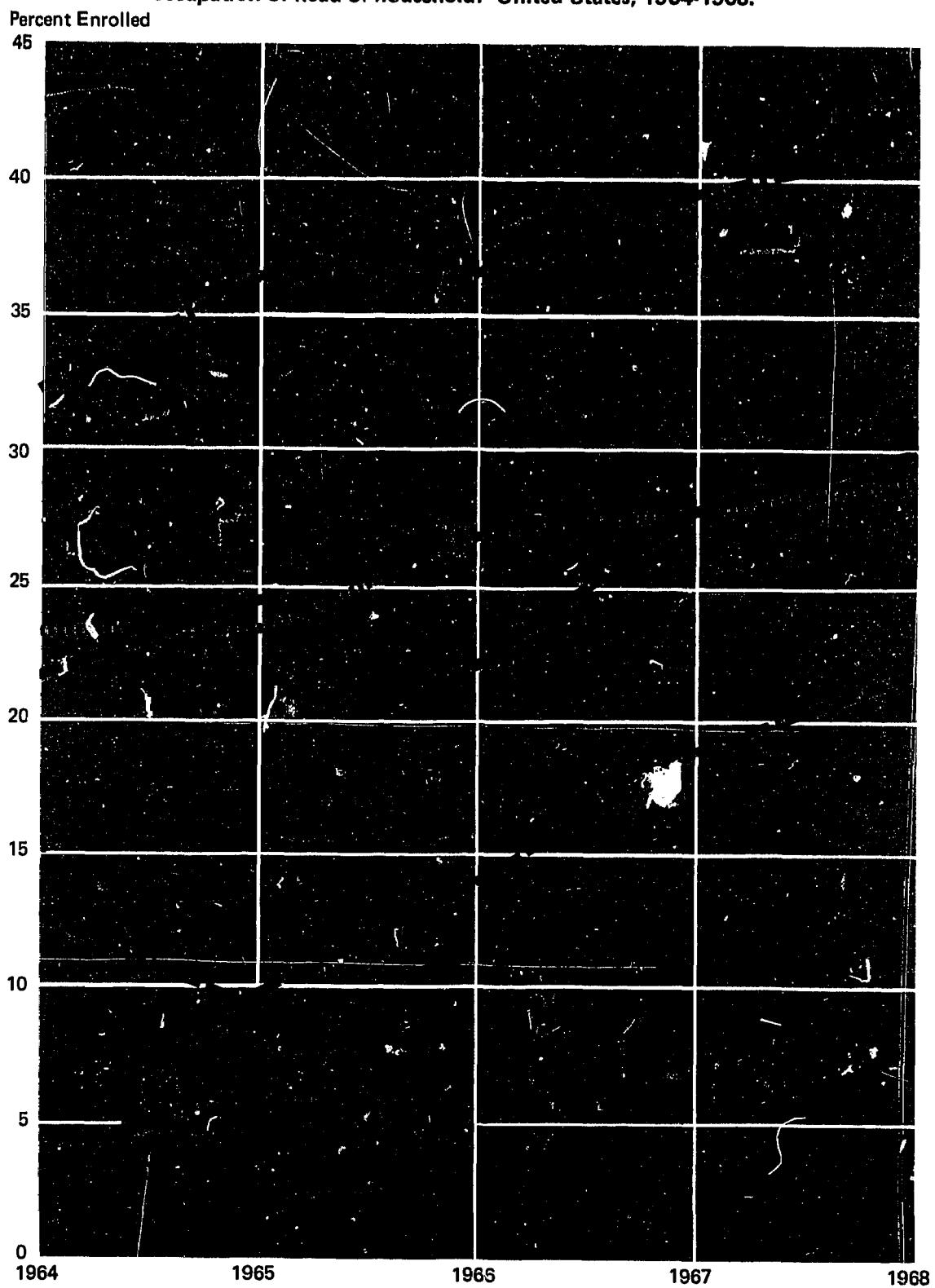


Figure 11. Percent of children 3 to 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964-1968.

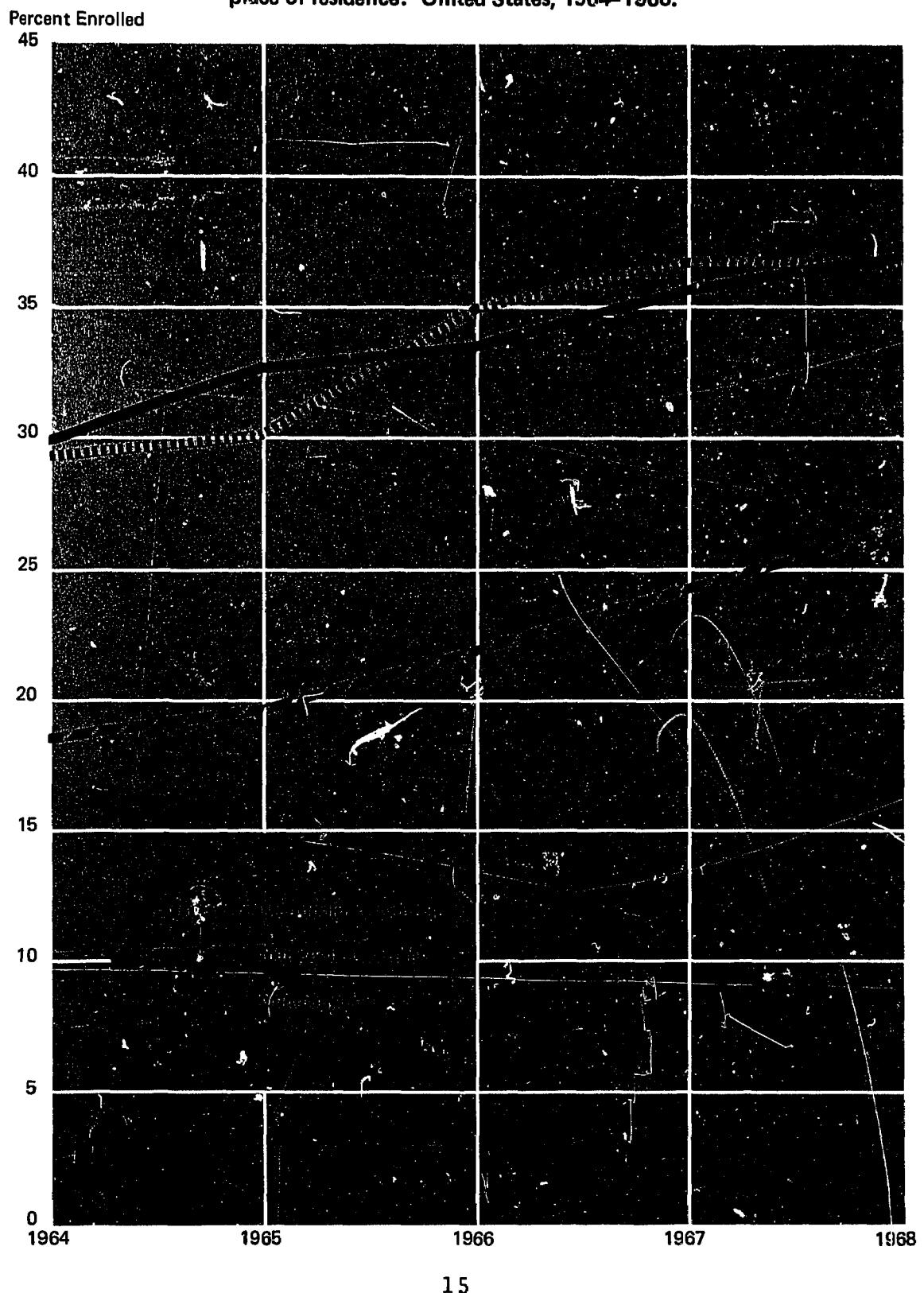


Figure 12. Percent of children 3 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964-1968.

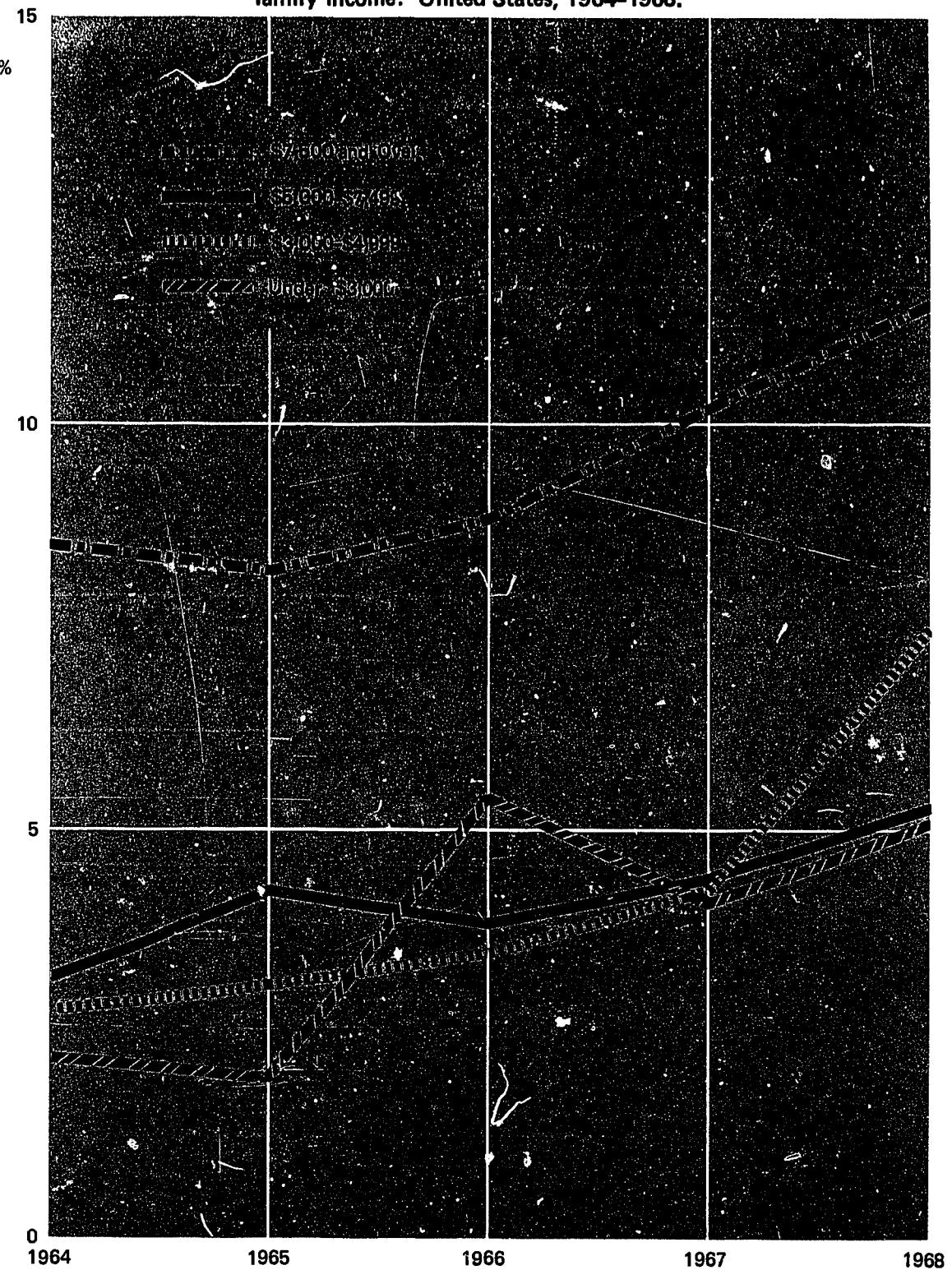


Figure 13. Percent of children 3 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by head of household: United States, 1964-1968.

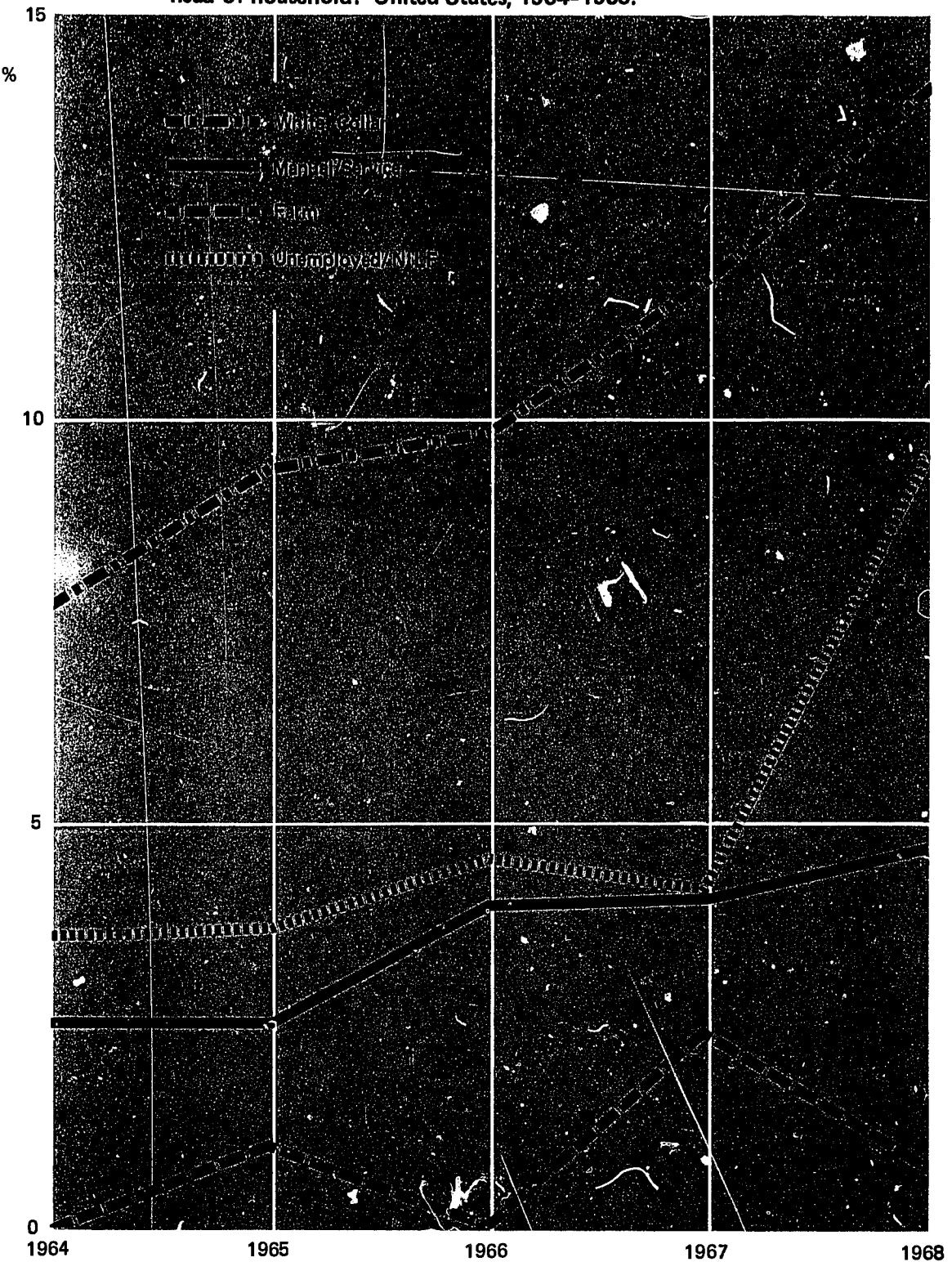


Figure 14. Percent of children 3 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964-1968.

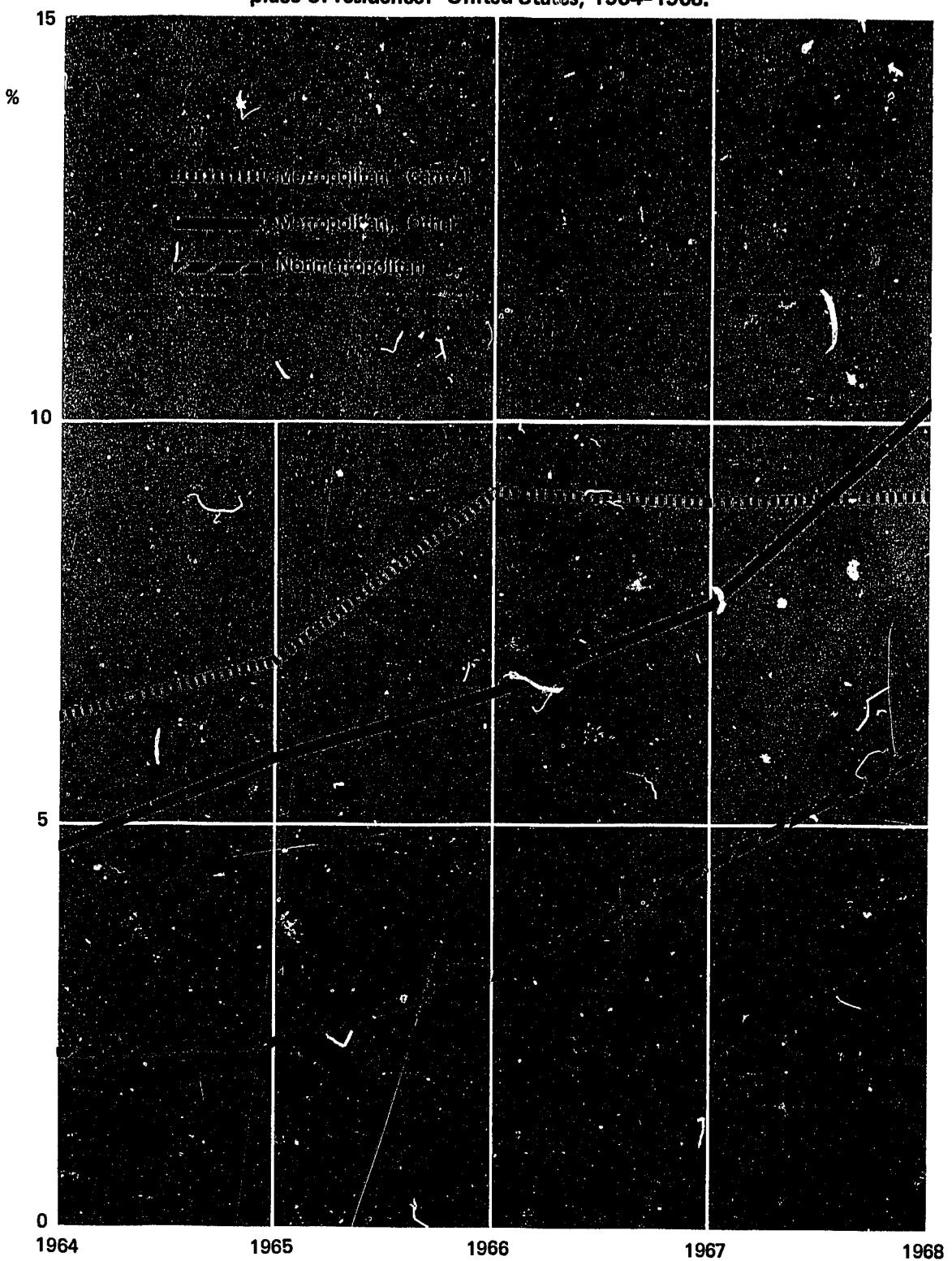


Figure 15. Percent of children 4 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964-1968.

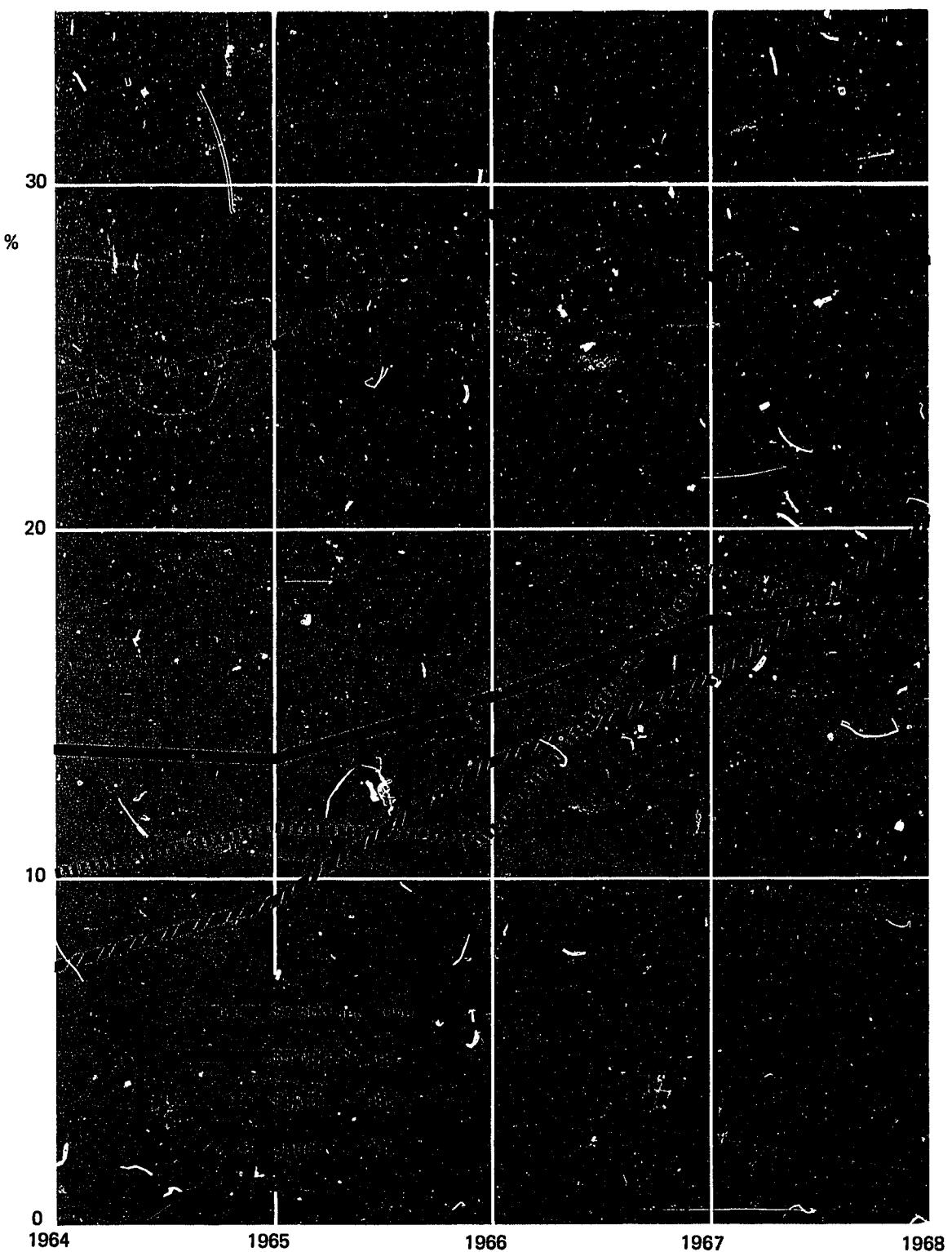


Figure 16. Percent of children 4 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of head of household: United States, 1964-1968.

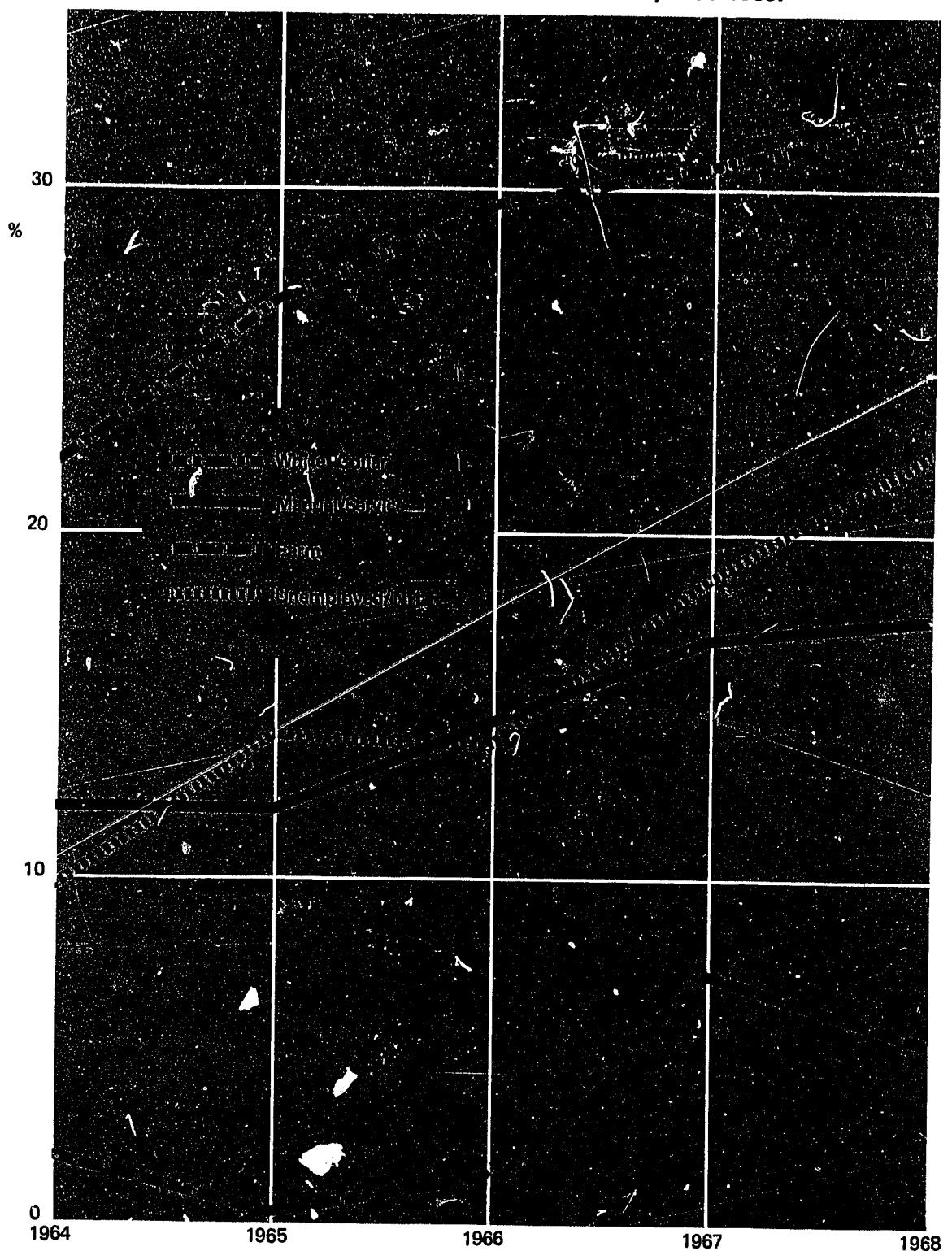


Figure 17. Percent of children 4 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964-1968.

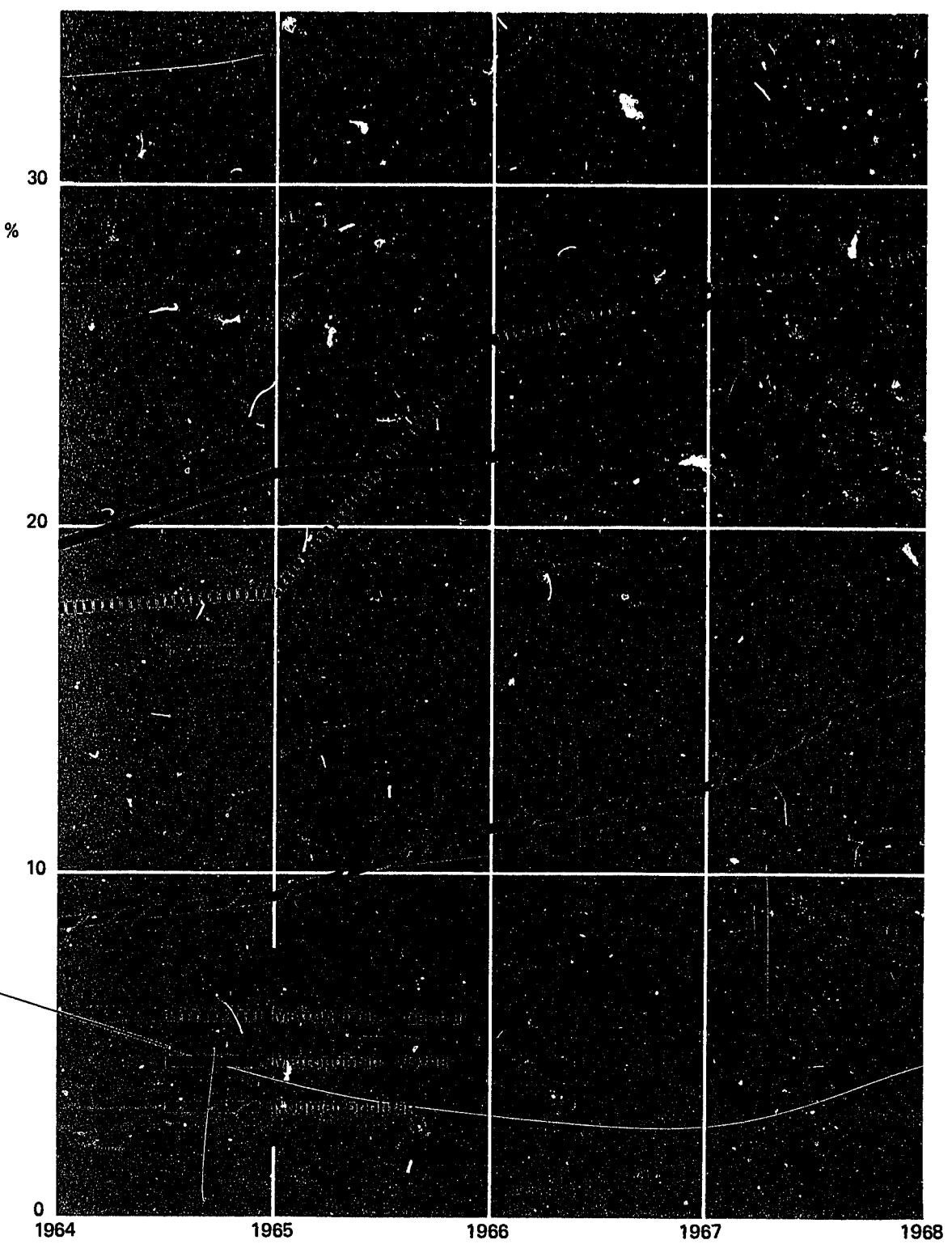


Figure 18. Percent of children 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by family income: United States, 1964-1968.

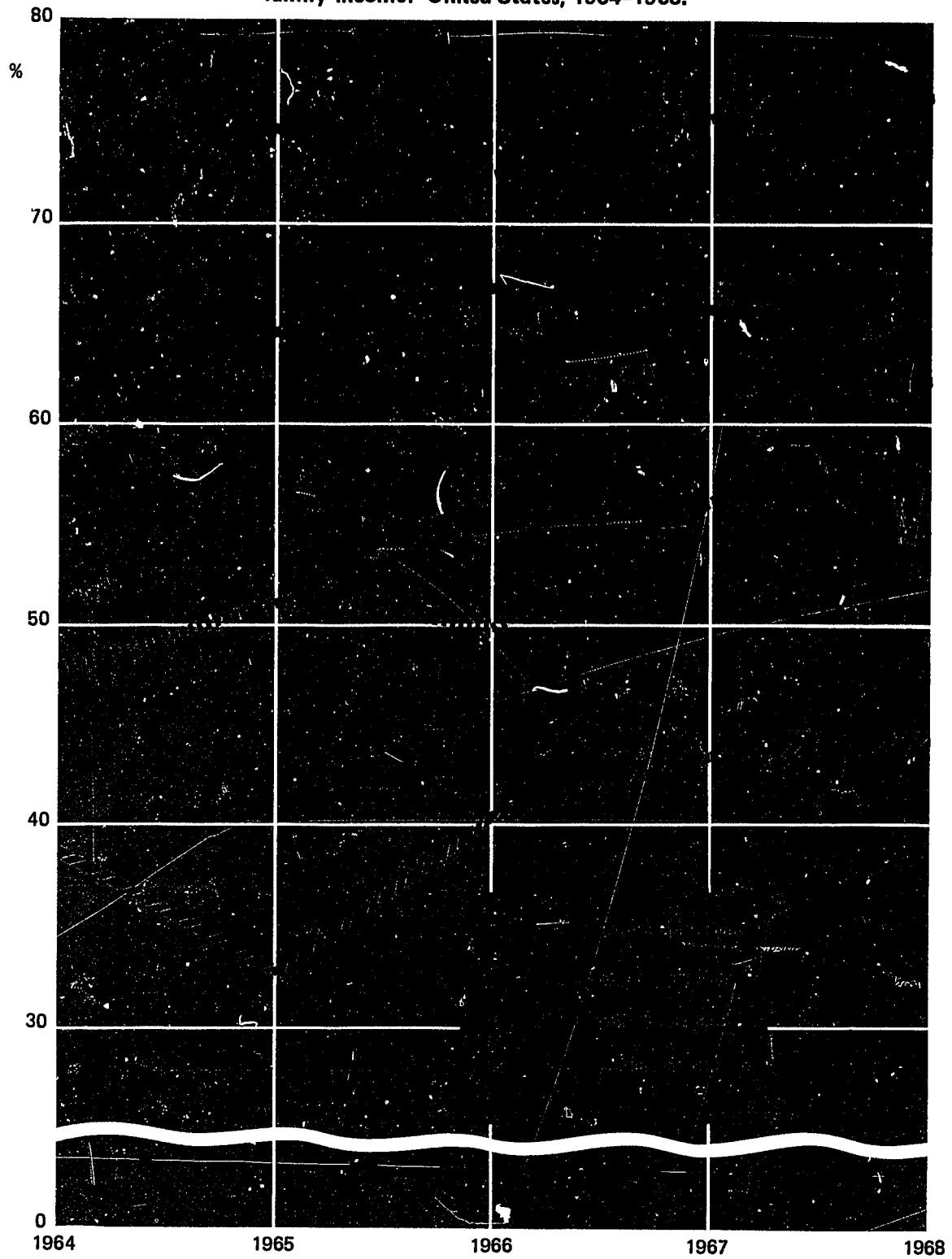


Figure 19. Percent of children 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by occupation of head of household: United States, 1964-1968.

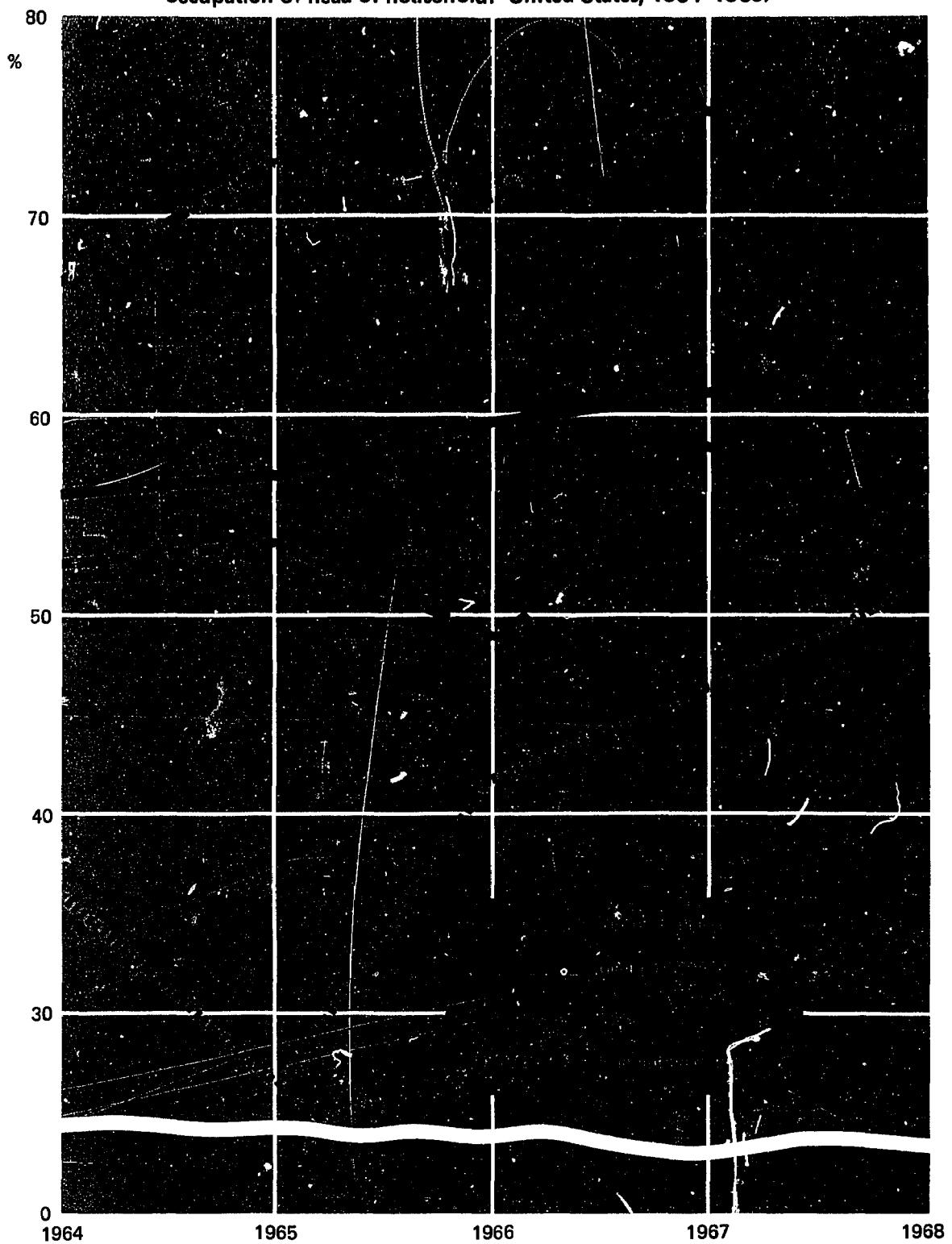


Figure 20. Percent of children 5 years old enrolled in preprimary programs, by place of residence: United States, 1964-1968.

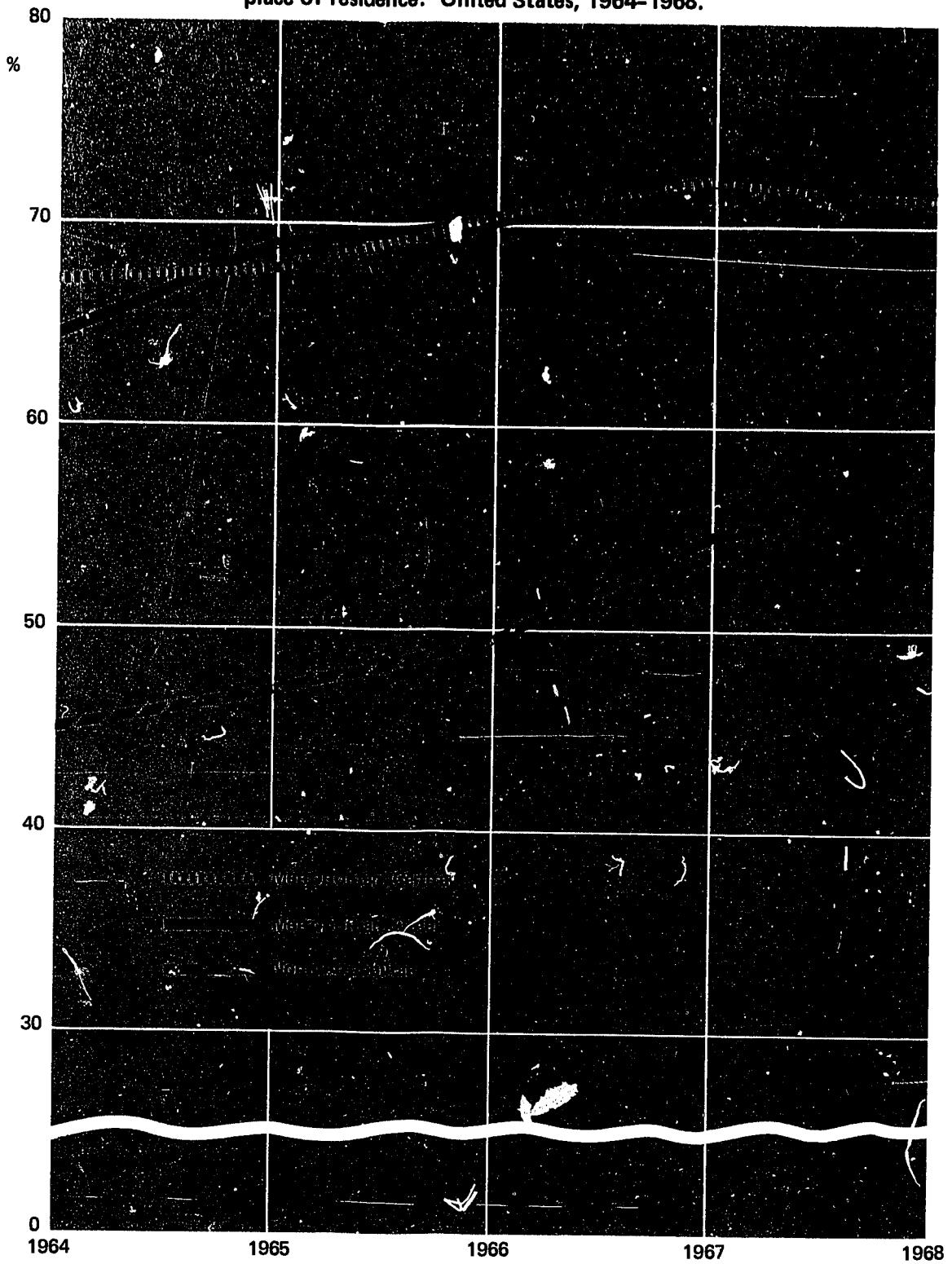


Table 1.-Preprimary enrollment and population of children 3 to 5 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence, and color: United States, 1964-68

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Population	Enrolled	Population		Enrolled		Population		Enrolled	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total, 3-5 years old	12,496	87	25.5	12,549	3,407	27.1	12,486	3,674	29.4	12,242
White . . .	10,608	2,747	25.9	10,957	2,957	27.9	10,514	3,142	29.9	10,283
Nonwhite . . .	1,888	440	23.3	451	451	23.3	1,970	532	27.0	1,959
Family income:										
Less than \$2,000	2,031	307	15.1	1,719	247	14.4	1,575	304	19.3	1,333
White . . .	1,178	159	13.5	980	142	14.5	849	165	19.4	658
Nonwhite . . .	853	148	17.4	739	105	14.2	726	139	19.1	675
\$2,000 to \$4,999	2,525	499	19.8	2,503	525	21.0	2,381	485	21.3	1,973
White . . .	1,954	348	17.8	1,884	363	19.3	1,727	357	20.7	1,451
Nonwhite . . .	571	151	26.4	619	162	26.2	554	128	23.1	537
\$5,000 to \$7,499	4,063	1,050	25.8	3,821	1,004	26.3	3,543	1,026	29.0	3,439
White . . .	3,808	977	25.7	3,491	894	25.6	3,189	907	28.4	3,053
Nonwhite . . .	255	73	28.6	330	110	33.3	354	119	33.6	386
\$7,500 and over	3,422	1,774	37.2	3,744	1,402	37.4	4,182	1,657	37.8	4,627
White . . .	3,284	1,221	37.2	3,617	1,356	37.5	4,164	1,550	37.2	4,370
Nonwhite . . .	138	53	38.4	127	46	36.2	218	107	49.1	257
Occupation of family head:										
White collar . . .	4,110	1,321	32.1	4,177	1,516	36.3	4,292	1,568	36.5	4,178
Nonwhite . . .	3,934	1,244	31.6	4,004	1,454	36.3	4,053	1,470	36.3	3,922
Manual/Service . . .	176	77	43.8	173	62	35.8	239	98	41.0	256
White . . .	146	1420	23.1	6,264	1,453	23.2	6,224	1,660	26.7	6,085
Nonwhite . . .	5,059	1,157	22.9	5,093	1,198	23.5	5,052	1,340	26.5	4,962
Farm . . .	1,087	263	24.2	1,171	255	21.8	1,172	320	27.3	1,123
White . . .	686	86	12.5	659	63	9.6	538	74	13.8	540
Nonwhite . . .	526	79	15.0	504	63	12.5	426	62	14.6	454
Unemployed/NILF . . .	160	7	4.4	155	0	0.0	112	12	10.7	86
White . . .	1,116	240	21.5	1,006	244	24.3	1,057	233	22.0	1,097
Nonwhite . . .	696	153	22.0	638	142	22.3	644	150	23.3	666
Residence:										
Metro., central	3,618	1,053	29.1	3,500	1,048	29.9	3,520	1,226	34.8	3,348
White . . .	2,572	729	28.3	2,517	742	29.5	2,470	846	34.3	2,343
Nonwhite . . .	1,046	324	31.0	983	306	31.1	1,050	380	36.2	1,005
Metro., other	4,476	1,329	29.7	4,619	1,500	32.5	4,364	1,455	33.3	4,342
White . . .	4,224	1,264	29.9	4,363	1,431	32.9	4,120	1,385	33.6	4,029
Non-Metropolitan	4,403	252	65	25.8	276	69	244	70	25.8	120
White . . .	3,813	756	19.8	4,430	806	18.3	4,602	995	21.6	4,548
Nonwhite . . .	590	50	8.5	3,749	788	21.0	3,926	915	23.3	5910

Note.-Data in this table do not include 5-year-olds enrolled in programs above kindergarten and 6-year-olds enrolled in preprimary programs.

NILF means not in the labor force.

Table 2.--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 3 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence and color:
United States, 1964-68

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Population	Enrolled	Enrolled		Enrolled		Enrolled		Population	Enrolled
			Number	Percent	Population	Number	Percent	Population		
Total 3 years old	4,238	181	4.3	4,149	203	4.9	4,087	248	6.1	3,992
White	3,583	152	4.2	3,494	172	4.9	3,431	193	5.6	3,344
Nonwhite	655	29	4.4	655	32	4.9	655	54	8.2	649
Family income:										
Less than \$3,000	734	16	2.2	595	12	2.0	534	29	5.4	440
White	432	4	9	336	4	1.2	282	11	3.9	218
Nonwhite	302	12	4.0	259	8	3.1	252	18	7.1	222
\$3,000 to \$4,499	881	25	2.8	842	26	3.1	761	27	3.5	654
White	693	14	2.0	616	13	2.1	574	14	2.4	487
Nonwhite	188	11	5.9	226	13	5.8	187	13	7.0	167
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1,404	45	3.2	1,260	54	4.3	1,144	45	3.9	1,180
White	1,305	39	3.0	1,164	47	4.0	1,035	38	3.7	1,050
Nonwhite	99	6	6.1	96	7	7.3	109	7	6.4	130
\$7,500 and over	1,077	92	8.5	1,200	98	8.2	1,395	123	8.8	1,447
White	1,034	89	8.6	1,161	94	8.1	1,337	110	8.2	1,358
Nonwhite	43	3	7.0	39	4	10.3	58	13	22.4	89
Occupation of family head:										
White collar . . .	1,344	102	7.6	1,393	131	9.4	1,467	145	9.9	1,367
White	1,288	93	7.2	1,332	123	9.2	1,378	129	9.4	1,277
Nonwhite	56	9	16.1	61	8	13.1	89	16	18.0	90
Manual/Service	2,121	53	2.5	2,106	53	2.5	1,997	79	4.0	2,006
White	1,736	41	2.4	1,725	38	2.2	1,622	49	3.0	1,649
Nonwhite	385	12	3.1	381	15	3.9	375	30	8.0	357
Farm	228	0	0	192	2	1.0	165	0	0	167
White	176	0	0	133	2	1.5	137	0	0	137
Nonwhite	52	0	0	59	0	0	28	0	0	30
Unemployed/NILF	394	14	3.6	326	12	3.7	368	17	4.6	330
White	248	8	3.2	192	4	2.1	216	10	4.6	189
Nonwhite	146	6	4.1	134	8	6.0	152	7	4.6	141
Residence:										
Metro., central	1,279	80	6.3	1,183	83	7.0	1,176	107	9.1	1,069
White	904	59	6.5	869	62	7.1	830	64	7.7	749
Nonwhite	375	21	5.6	314	21	6.7	346	43	12.4	320
Metro., other	1,477	69	4.7	1,514	88	5.8	1,415	93	6.6	1,427
White	1,402	69	4.9	1,414	84	5.9	1,335	87	6.5	1,317
Nonwhite	75	0	0	100	4	4.0	80	6	7.5	110
Non-Metropolitan	1,482	32	2.2	1,452	33	2.3	1,496	47	3.1	1,497
White	1,276	25	2.0	1,211	27	2.2	1,266	43	3.4	1,279
Nonwhite	206	7	3.4	241	6	2.5	230	4	1.7	218

NILF means not in the labor force.

Table 3--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 4 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence and color:
United States, 1964-68

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Population	Enrolled	Enrolled		Population	Enrolled	Population	Enrolled	Population	Enrolled
			Number	Percent						
Total 4 years old	4,148	617	14.9	4,238	683	16.1	4,155	785	18.9	4,088
White	3,522	512	14.5	3,778	559	15.6	3,499	659	18.8	3,434
Nonwhite	626	105	16.8	659	124	18.8	656	126	19.2	654
Family income:										
Less than \$3,000	660	48	7.3	553	51	9.2	530	70	13.2	441
White	370	13	3.5	325	25	7.7	275	29	10.5	229
Nonwhite	290	35	12.1	228	26	11.4	255	41	16.1	212
\$3,000 to \$4,999	819	82	10.0	874	100	11.4	768	85	11.1	680
White	633	45	7.1	665	56	8.4	578	59	10.2	488
Nonwhite	186	37	19.9	209	44	21.1	190	26	13.7	192
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1,329	180	13.5	1,365	182	13.3	1,194	180	15.1	1,110
White	1,253	163	13.0	1,241	152	12.2	1,066	147	13.8	977
Nonwhite	76	17	22.4	124	30	24.2	128	33	25.8	133
\$7,500 and over	1,181	279	23.6	1,194	301	25.2	1,446	421	29.1	1,574
White	1,136	269	23.7	1,147	285	24.8	1,390	401	28.8	393
Nonwhite	45	10	22.2	47	16	34.0	56	20	35.7	79
Occupation of family head:										
White collar . . .	1,403	307	21.9	1,386	369	26.6	1,400	412	29.4	1,396
White	1,339	284	21.2	1,335	353	26.4	1,330	385	28.9	1,307
Nonwhite	64	23	35.9	51	16	31.4	70	27	38.6	82
Manual/Service	2,017	239	11.8	2,141	252	11.8	2,066	297	14.4	1,997
White	1,666	175	10.5	1,718	177	10.3	1,691	228	13.5	1,624
Nonwhite	351	64	18.2	423	75	17.7	375	69	18.4	373
Farm	229	4	1.7	234	0	0	201	2	1.0	194
White	172	2	1.2	181	0	0	150	2	1.3	163
Nonwhite	57	2	3.5	53	0	0	51	0	0	31
Unemployed/NILF	357	34	9.5	335	47	14.0	343	47	13.7	403
White	216	22	10.2	229	20	8.7	195	22	11.3	253
Nonwhite	141	12	8.5	106	27	25.5	148	25	16.9	150
Residence:										
Metro., central .	1,194	208	17.4	1,207	216	17.9	1,172	295	25.2	1,131
White	851	127	14.9	865	142	16.4	836	215	25.7	789
Nonwhite	343	81	23.6	342	74	21.6	336	80	23.8	342
Metro., other .	1,493	288	19.3	1,527	327	21.4	1,464	321	21.9	1,459
White	1,402	276	19.7	1,334	301	21.0	1,378	297	21.6	1,356
Nonwhite	91	12	13.2	93	76	28.0	86	24	27.9	103
Non-Metropolitan	1,461	122	8.4	1,503	139	9.2	1,520	170	11.2	1,496
White	1,269	110	8.7	1,279	116	9.1	1,287	147	11.4	1,288
Nonwhite	192	12	6.3	224	23	10.3	233	23	9.9	208

NLF means not in the labor force.

Table 4--Preprimary enrollment and population of children 5 years old, by family income, occupation of head of household, place of residence, and color:
United States, 1964-68

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	Population	Enrolled								
Total 5 years old:	4,110	2,389	58,1	4,162	60,6	4,244	4,162	65,4	4,095	2,701
White	3,503	2,083	59,2	3,535	2,226	63,0	3,584	67,5	3,441	2,333
Nonwhite	607	306	50,4	627	295	57,0	659	53,4	654	368
Family income:										
Less than \$3,000	637	243	38,1	571	184	32,2	511	205	43,0	397
White	376	142	37,8	319	113	35,4	292	125	42,9	174
Nonwhite	261	101	38,6	252	71	219	80	212	203	92
\$3,000 to \$4,999	825	322	47,5	787	399	50,7	752	373	43,2	45,3
White	628	289	46,0	603	294	48,8	575	284	47,4	42,3
Nonwhite	197	103	52,3	184	105	57,1	177	89	50,3	104
\$5,000 to \$7,499	1,330	825	62,0	1,196	768	64,0	1,205	801	66,5	1,149
White	1,250	725	62,0	1,086	695	64,0	1,088	722	66,4	936
Nonwhite	80	50	62,5	110	73	66,4	117	79	67,5	1,025
\$7,500 and over	1,164	903	77,6	1,350	1,003	74,3	1,541	1,113	72,2	1,205
White	1,114	863	77,5	1,309	977	74,6	1,437	1,039	72,3	1,133
Nonwhite	50	40	80,0	41	26	63,4	104	74	71,2	89
Occupation of family head:										
White collar:	1,363	912	66,9	1,398	1,016	72,7	1,425	1,011	70,9	1,416
White	1,307	867	66,3	1,337	978	73,1	1,345	956	71,1	1,340
Nonwhite	56	45	80,1	58	38	62,3	80	55	68,8	49
Manual/Service:	2,008	1,128	56,2	2,017	1,148	56,9	2,161	1,284	59,4	2,081
White	1,057	941	56,8	1,630	983	59,6	1,739	1,063	61,1	1,688
Nonwhite	351	187	53,4	367	165	45,0	422	221	52,4	393
Farm.	229	82	35,8	233	20	26,2	172	72	41,9	211
White	178	77	43,3	190	61	32,1	139	60	43,2	177
Nonwhite	51	5	9,8	43	0	0	33	12	36,4	82
Unemployed/NLF	365	192	52,6	345	185	53,6	346	169	48,8	364
White	232	123	53,0	217	118	54,4	233	118	50,6	225
Nonwhite	133	69	51,9	128	67	52,3	113	51	45,1	139
Residence:										
Metro, central	1,145	765	66,8	1,110	749	67,5	1,172	824	70,3	1,148
White	817	543	66,5	783	538	68,7	804	567	70,5	828
Nonwhite	328	222	67,7	327	211	64,5	368	257	69,8	593
Metro., other	1,506	972	64,5	1,578	1,085	68,8	1,485	1,041	70,1	342
White	1,420	919	64,7	1,495	1,046	70,0	1,407	1,001	71,1	1,456
Nonwhite	86	53	61,6	83	39	47,0	78	40	51,3	1,356
Non-Metropolitan	1,460	652	44,7	1,475	689	46,7	1,586	778	49,1	1,555
White	1,268	621	49,0	1,259	645	51,2	1,373	725	52,8	1,342
Nonwhite	192	31	16,2	216	44	20,4	213	53	24,9	213

Note: - Data in this table do not include 5-year-olds enrolled in programs above kindergarten and 6-year-olds enrolled in preprimary programs.

NLF means not in the labor force.

APPENDIX

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

POPULATION COVERAGE

The data presented in this report relate to the noninstitutional population 3 to 5 years old in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

AGE

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

COLOR

Color refers to the division of the population into two groups, white and nonwhite. The nonwhite group includes Negroes, Indian-Americans, Spanish-surnamed Americans, Orientals, and other non-Caucasians.

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

The household head is the person designated as such by the respondent for the household, regardless of whether he is related to other household members by blood, marriage, or adoption. NILF means Not in the Labor Force.

PRIMARY

The primary level is a distinct organization within an elementary school for pupils in the primary grades, usually equivalent to grades 1 through 3.

PREPRIMARY

The preprimary level is intended only for children during the year or years preceding the primary level. In this report, preprimary includes both prekindergarten and kindergarten programs.

PUBLIC OR NONPUBLIC SCHOOL

A public school is any educational institution operated by publicly elected or appointed school officials and supported by public funds. Nonpublic schools include educational institutions established and operated by religious bodies, as well as those which are under other private control.

PREPRIMARY PROGRAM

A preprimary program is a set of organized educational experiences intended for children attending prekindergarten and kindergarten classes. Such a program may be offered by a public or nonpublic school or by some other agency.

METROPOLITAN-NONMETROPOLITAN RESIDENCE

The population residing in standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's) constitutes the metropolitan population. Except in New England, an SMSA is a county or group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition to the county or counties containing such a city or cities, contiguous counties are included in an SMSA if, according to certain criteria, they are essentially metropolitan in character and are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities, rather than counties. The metropolitan population in this report is based on SMSA's as defined in the 1960 Census and does not include any subsequent additions or changes.

LIST OF STATES BY REGION

NORTHEAST	SOUTH (cont.)	NORTH CENTRAL (cont.)
Connecticut	Maryland	North Dakota
Maine	Mississippi	Ohio
Massachusetts	North Carolina	South Dakota
New Hampshire	Oklahoma	Wisconsin
New Jersey	South Carolina	
New York	Tennessee	WEST
Pennsylvania	Texas	
Rhode Island	Virginia	
Vermont	West Virginia	Arizona
SOUTH	NORTH CENTRAL	California
Alabama	Illinois	Colorado
Arkansas	Indiana	Idaho
Delaware	Iowa	Montana
District of Columbia	Kansas	Nevada
Florida	Michigan	New Mexico
Georgia	Minnesota	Oregon
Kentucky	Missouri	Utah
Louisiana	Nebraska	Washington
		Wyoming
		Alaska
		Hawaii